

Why Canada Objects.

Having been snubbed repeatedly in her former efforts to secure reciprocity in her trade relations with the United States, Canada has been firm in her decision that she would not go to Washington this time. It seems to have become essential that the United States should pocket its pride and ask for negotiations, and President Taft has done so. And after all we may arrive at an agreement; at least, Secretary of State Knox seems to think so, to judge by what he told the voters in the Ohio lake port cities in his speeches last week.

Yet there are obstacles in the way of reciprocity with our cousins in the north, and Mr. Taft's overtures have not been received with the enthusiasm that friends of better trade relations hoped for. Premier Laurier, in an address at Montreal last week, when he was expected publicly to define the Dominion's position on the subject, dodged the issue and confined himself to a severe attack upon the Conservatives for their alleged double dealing in favoring reciprocity in the western provinces and talking against it on the seacoast. And in addition to that, there is Sir Frederick Borden, minister of militia for Canada, who, in a speech at Boston the other day, dismissed the subject with the words that the Canadians were satisfied to "leave well enough alone."

Worse than that, the Ottawa Free Press says in Mr. Taft's overtures "a web being woven by the Yankee spider to enmesh the Canadian fly." The paper, which is published at the capital of the Dominion, and no doubt inspired, further declares that the United States rapidly is approaching the time when it will cease to be an exporting nation, and hence is trying to make better trade treaties with Canada, so as to have the sources of the Dominion to draw from when it has become an importer of foodstuffs and raw materials for manufacturers. The editorial winds up with this gem:

"Now, will you be good, my people? Your ports are no good; your empires of the Atlantic are no good; your railways are no good; your cities are no good; you are hankering after the despots of the United States; you are; you want to travel with the swells from porkland in Chicago; you do; you would just love to be subjected to the indignities of the United States customs officials; you would. Sweet reading this, for the reciprocity advocates of the Maritime Provinces, a pretty end in our pride in the St. Lawrence route; a fine harvest from the millions spent on the harbors of Montreal and Quebec and St. Johns and Halifax. Yes; the Canadian government will be friendly with the United States when all this happens, for it will have been buried deeper than John Brown's body."

The Toronto Globe, on the other hand, takes this view:

"Why should we not be friendly with the people of the United States? Why should we dislike our kinsmen? They have become reconciled to the growth of a second great nation on this continent and they manifestly wish to be friendly."

"But, though well meant, the Globe has not one practical reason to advance why Canada should desire reciprocity. It simply argues that the two nations must live side by side while time lasts or until they are merged in that great Anglo-Saxon world federation of which most of us dream. Therefore, let us have peace, good will, and freer trade, if this be possible without incurring any real business interests."

All this is very fine on the part of the Globe, but it contains too many ifs to be of practical value in convincing its constituents that they actually need reciprocity with this country.

And added to this conflict, Canadian papers insist that the Payne law schedules are so high and that Canadians will not be fooled into any concessions on tariff rates that are not met by radical reductions on our part. They are recalling the rate of the reciprocity treaties prepared years ago under the Dingley law, but defeated in the Senate. Duties then, they say, were placed purposely high for trading purposes, but the trades never were effected, and the consumers bore the burden. The Canadians now believe that the identical purpose was adopted when making the Payne schedules so high.

All this, of course, will not deter President Taft from continuing his efforts to improve trade relations between the two near neighbors, so closely allied in many other ways.

A modern definition of a perfect optimist is the man who has to hustle to get his street car fare and yet finds delight in reading automobile advertisements.

The Italian historian, Ferrero, writes: "The youngest recruit in the ranks of the proletariat, who knew neither fear nor scruples, and combined the violence of the demagogue with the self-assurance of the aristocrat, was prepared to assert his claim to dominate the community—not so much by his intellect, which was, indeed, in no way responsible,

but by the one quality in which he outshone all his rivals—his uncontrollable audacity." Ferrero tries to fool us by saying that he is writing about the Emperor Claudius.

Rejuvenescence of Guantanamo.

It is a surprise to most people who have been following the navy yard situation, with any attempt to identify a consistent policy, to learn that the Secretary of the Navy has returned from his transcontinental inspection trip—by way of Havana and Guantanamo—with a favorable impression of Guantanamo as a naval base. Some years ago conflicting naval views were responsible for the Congressional attitude concerning Guantanamo as the proper site for a naval repair station and war base. Provision was early made for the construction of a large dry dock and the erection and equipment of adequate shops. The work was undertaken and a part of the dock site had been excavated and machinery had been sent to Guantanamo.

The recommendations from official sources relating to the difficulty of defending the place against the attack of an enemy led Congress to discontinue its annual allotments, and the work was accordingly suspended. The movable tools which had been shipped to Guantanamo have since been brought back to the United States and distributed among the navy yards at home. The impression prevailing in Congress is that it is next to impossible to give the Guantanamo dock yard and repair station the proper fortifications without an expense which is not justified. The place has been described as vulnerably exposed to the fire of the enemy's ships, and under the conditions such a place for the restoration of our damaged vessels in time of war would be a defect and a menace, instead of a contribution to naval efficiency.

It is assumed that Secretary Meyer has looked into this aspect of the case, since he must have been fully advised of the objections which have prevailed in Congress against the continuation of the appropriations. Congress has had one experience in fitting out at great cost a dock yard and repair plant at Port Royal, S. C., which had to be abandoned, with utter loss of every dollar which was put into the establishment. It was remarkable, therefore, that any money was set aside for Guantanamo until the situation was thoroughly understood. The partial appropriation which has been made is in a good way to represent that much waste of the public funds. If there be need of a navy yard adjacent to the Canal Zone, it would seem that such a plant might be established in Panama, which is to be fortified in accordance with an approved plan. The same fortifications which defend the canal against seizure in time of war would serve the purpose in behalf of a navy yard. However, Mr. Meyer will probably be able to give some definite information on the subject, and it would be only fair to the naval administration to suspend judgment until the Secretary of the Navy has an opportunity to impart the results of his personal observation and judgment.

To all loyal Washingtonians: Go early to the polls and do your duty!

Activity at the "Poles."

The usual "warning against activity in politics," etc., by Federal officers and employees was issued, of course, by the Civil Service Commission and made the subject of department circulars signed by the various heads of the executive branches. It is one of the less purely perfunctory allotted functions of its authors, while the various Cabinet officers enter into the solemnity of the affair by promulgating this warning, as does the Secretary of the Treasury, "with approval" and the notice that any violation of the admonitory bulletin will be "summarily dealt with."

There can be no objection to this formality, which is founded on eminent justice, although it is safe to say that the political activity and contributions to a political campaign will not incur visible displeasure or lead to special punishment if the activity and contributions are discreetly applied. The fact that most of the heads of the departments and some of their subordinates have been exceedingly active in an oral and perhaps financially way in the current political campaign need not be considered as exposing the heads of the executive departments to inconsistency of seal and virtue.

We cannot resist, however, the reference to the Treasury Department circular on the subject, wherein there is prohibition of numerous forms of activity, including—we quote with accuracy—"activity at the poles on election day." Perhaps this is orthographical subtlety by which "activity at the polls" may be accomplished in circumvention of the civil service rules. Otherwise, it would seem that the Civil Service Commission in its warning, or in the communication of that warning by the Secretary of the Treasury, has imposed altogether unnecessary restraint upon the arctic adventurer who reaches his goal on election day. With Civil Engineer Peary on duty in connection with the Department of Justice by a recent assignment from the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department, it would seem that this excessive restriction, altogether in the nature of a hardship, might be brought to the attention of the Attorney General on the ground, perhaps, that the Civil Service Commission (or is it the Secretary of the Treasury?) is going out of its (or his) way to exercise the impressive function of a warning.

A Pennsylvania man has bought a wife for \$5. That is another instance of the high cost of living. In the old days a few pounds of tobacco was the regular price.

Nature is always kind. She has sent us a few tastes of frost so that Tuesday's chill of defeat may not seem too severe.

Statistics show that only one woman in a hundred reaches the age of sixty, but this is not surprising considering how many years it takes for the average woman to get out of her teens.

A Chicago judge has pronounced the new statute prohibiting billboards fronting on the boulevard or on parks illegal. This blow to the "city beautiful" plans is based on the theory that the State has no right to interfere with property rights on mere "aesthetic" grounds.

There are worse things than billboards in Chicago to nullify "city beautiful" efforts.

To-morrow will clearly indicate to the country whether the Ohio voters like Cabinet pudding.

Just to show how "little modern names mean, two more 'dreadful buildings' have burned in Philadelphia.

Which is it that the magazines will curtail if Mr. Hitchcock's plan matures—reading matter or advertisements?

No doubt the bureau of explanations of the Republican party is already getting into shape to show how it all happened.

China may realize, now that we have lent her \$50,000,000, that her integrity is pinned on a good deal safer than it was before.

A writer in the Florida Times-Union says that babies should be kissed on the top of the head. Not the kind of babies we have in Washington.

That woman who holds the feminine record for throwing a baseball 232 feet was probably on top of the Metropolitan Life Building in New York.

It was perhaps a little too close to election day to announce the discovery that the high cost of living was due solely to the Russo-Japanese war.

If you are an admirer of magazine poetry, it may interest you to know that a recent poetical contest, held by a magazine was won by an insane woman.

When it was announced that Quincy, Ill., has grown only 1 per cent in ten years, we do not know whether Quincy is just truthful or merely conservative.

A London scientist announces that he has discovered a sure cure for a cold, but according to that formula every man you meet nowadays is a London scientist.

The Rome (Ga.) Tribune says that Mr. E. H. "Southern" is to popularize Shakespeare. We did not know before, Jimmy, that Southern had those Southern affections.

The Cleveland Leader says: "Mme. Melba has come and gone and we don't know how to pronounce Puccini. You do not? Why, the second 'c' is silent, as in 'fish.'"

Chinese statesmen either have to give up their queues or their jobs. Like American politicians would do if confronted with a similar alternative, they are getting their hair cut.

A pupil in an Indianapolis high school in an essay on cotton wrote that it was used chiefly to manufacture woolen goods. That shows the advantage of bringing our youth up on tariff schedules.

M. Briand has been a sore disappointment to the French socialists, who had come to look upon him as a radical of radicals, and expected him in high office to exemplify all their doctrines to which he had assented. When the railroad strike assumed a dangerous phase and agitators were trying to fan it into a rebellion, the premier developed conservative and patriotic sentiment, with the result that his restrictive measures saved the country from an upheaval.

Lower prices confidently can be expected this winter. Of all the crops, corn is the most influential on the prosperity of the country, and this year's is the largest ever reaped, amounting to more than 3,000,000,000 bushels, or 10 per cent larger than last year's, which also was a bumper crop. Plenty of corn means that pork and all pork products will be lower. Hogs are fed on corn, and when corn is cheap the cost of raising them is less. A little later, therefore, pork, ham, bacon, and lard will be lower. Cattle also are corn fed, and the same good result will apply to beef. And it is the same with poultry, which largely is corn fed.

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

WHEN WOMEN VOTE.

Election day! The girls, forthwith, Are mad enough to flop.

The men have put the voting booth Inside a barber shop.

The girls are learning from the men; Next year will hustle more.

We'll have to do our voting then Within a candy store.

Election day! It is a treat To see a lady in a hobble gown.

The arresting hums who would repeat Or g'en electioneer.

Election day! The dusk comes down; The twilight onward rolls;

And many a lady in a hobble gown, Is limping to the polls.

Wife and Daughter.

"Going to exhibit at the horse show this year?"

"Yes; I've entered a couple of gowns."

Way the Law Works.

"Judge, I admit I was exceeding the speed law by about two miles an hour. But that isn't speeding."

"You are not charged with speeding, my good man. You are charged with obstructing traffic."

The Old, Old Story.

"Daughter, has the duke told you the old, old story as yet?"

"Yes; he says he owes about two hundred thousand plunks."

Election Day.

Have things all gone to pot?

Are prospects bright?

We'll know, as like as not, By 9 to-night.

No Remedy.

"See here, vender, there's a worm in this chestnut."

"Well, sir, we can't indict Mother Nature under the pure food law."

Evidently Not.

"Have you forgotten that \$5 you owe me?"

"Not at all. Didn't you see me try to dodge into that doorway?"

Playing Safe.

One candidate has been eating in beaneries for the past six weeks, so as to avoid any references to feasts of Belshazzar.

Dix vs. Stimson.

From the Buffalo Express.

Mr. Dix has said a number of things about Mr. Stimson, the truth of which Mr. Stimson has denied, particularly his reference to the late Senator John A. Dix.

Mr. Dix has continued to repeat his statements after he knew Mr. Stimson had denied them. In this Mr. Dix has acted much more offensively, much less gentlemanly, than did Mr. Roosevelt in the matter of the wall paper trust.

Mr. Roosevelt acknowledged that his first statement as to the connection of Mr. Dix with the Continental Company was an error, but argued that his connection with the magazines of the Hughes example, I would have elected Hearst in 1906 and Chanler in 1908.

POLITICAL COMMENT.

Fruits of Insurgency.

From the Kansas City Journal.

For a fine demonstration of the demoralization of the Republican party by the insurgents one has only to look at the political situation in the various states where the insurgents have strongly asserted themselves. In Kansas Gov. Stubbs and his machine following have practically abandoned their platform and have injected the liquor question into the campaign, although as everybody knows there is no real liquor question in Kansas.

New York is mixed, but the indications are that the State will go Democratic. There the insurgents have set up a straw dummy, Wall street, upon which they are raining blows for the edification of the public, while Col. Roosevelt elects to sit on the fence and wait for the other side to make a move.

When Senator Foraker was called to take the stump in Ohio for the candidate of the party he said things about Roosevelt. Thereupon Foraker said mean things about Roosevelt. The State chairman requested Foraker to keep still, and Foraker did so until there was a demand from the rank and file to hear more. Then the State chairman refused to let Foraker speak any more, and he was obliged to go to Ohio to rescue the badly used Mr. Garfield.

In Iowa the Republican party is facing a crisis. The Democrats are in a fair way to elect Governor, and four more districts out of a total of eleven are in doubt.

To Offset Registry Frauds.

From the Newark Evening Star.

Elect on the eve of the election in 1908 raids were made by county deputies on the cheap lodging-houses in the Fourth ward for fraudulent voters, and more than a score of the lodgers were rounded up and in default of bail sent to jail, where they were kept until after the election. Some time after the election they were unconditionally discharged, there being no evidence against them.

This year the main object is offsetting the effect of the exposure of Republican registry frauds in Camden and Atlantic City, which has caused a comparison of the registry in Camden City represents a voter for every 3.9 of population, and in Atlantic City a voter for every 4.5 of population. This percentage is far above all other cities and towns of the State.

Gov. Stuart's "Frost."

From the Newburg.

Thus far no explanation is vouchsafed by any Pennose organ of the neglect of Gov. Stuart at the loudly heralded Republican rally in the East End to utter one word in commendation of Mr. Tener. Did "Genial Ed" forget his cue? He is an old bachelor, but not subject to stage fright, and among the ladies is said to be as debonair and gallant as any knight of old. But he was advertised to be coming into town, and that calamitous day of Mr. Tener had better watch out.

The governor's memory served him excellently in recalling the usual list of Republican worthies, starting with Lincoln, and ending with the present incumbent, John D. Rockefeller, though he was speaking in Mr. Burke's district. But he had no frank endorsement of Tener to utter, and the omission must be taken as significant.

The "Difference in Cost" Fallacy.

From the Providence (R. I.) Journal.

Do the Democratic candidates in this State who have declared themselves in favor of a revision of the tariff, so that it will represent only the difference of wage cost of production between the United States and foreign countries, know that if such a revision should be made it would paralyze manufacturing and bankrupt the national Treasury?

The average wage cost of manufacturing in this country in 1900 was less than 10 per cent above the average cost of 19 per cent would probably be sufficient, so far as the protection of American labor is concerned. But a sudden drop of duties from 10 to 10 per cent would mean a loss of nearly 20 per cent of every branch of manufacture, and would reduce the receipts of the national Treasury nearly 50 per cent.

The Man for Detroit.

From the Detroit News.

If the tariff is a "local question," then the man who has the best tariff ideas for his community is the man that community ought to tie to. There is one important development of the tariff controversy of especial importance to Detroit—reciprocity with Canada—and of the two Congressional candidates the one who has addressed the subject in a plain, straightforward manner is Mr. Denby. In the catalogue of Mr. Denby's beliefs the matter of reciprocity with Canada is not even mentioned. It is not among Mr. Denby's interests. His attitude in making his campaign is a splendid thing for the consular service, but it does not yield any direct service to the First Congressional district of Michigan.

Hope for a Democratic House.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Wall street still smarts from the Roosevelt whip, and is not pleased with the attitude of the Taft administration. Therefore the "interests" will not be grieved by Republican defeats this fall. It is more likely that they will be glad to see the House of Representatives go Democratic. Not that they wish to see the Democratic party in control of Congress. That would lift them out of the frying pan only to throw them into the fire. But they do want to see the House go Democratic, and they have every reason to think that a Democratic House of Representatives will be elected this fall, for two years at least.

Direct Legislation the Issue.

From the St. Louis Republic.

How far the method of direct legislation is generally realized, but it ought to come home to every voter in St. Louis next Tuesday. With eleven constitutional amendments requiring careful study, the Missouri voter has a serious legislative duty to perform.

It will not compare, however, with the task of the voter in Oregon. In that State no less than thirty-two constitutional amendments, submitted under the initiative and referendum law, will be voted on. The number of amendments is a degree unmatched by any previous precedent in that or any other State.

Senator Dick's Version.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

It was impossible to keep Senator Dick off the stump. He is making speeches, ostensibly for Harding, and declaring that "graft" is not an issue in the State campaign. The real issue, he says, is the tariff. Dick is speaking only in the smaller towns. To his small audiences he is addressing a defense of the Payne-Aldrich law, which he supported as Senator. Of course, Dick is not in this way offering any proof why Harding should be elected governor of Ohio. But he is king for a time. Proof why Senator Dick should not be returned to the United States Senate.

State's Debt to Roosevelt.

From the New York Evening Mail.

If those Republicans who are talking of bolting the Stimson ticket because Roosevelt was active in naming it had, in sufficient numbers, taken the same tack in 1906 and 1908, the State would not have had the Hughes reform and the Hughes example, I would have elected Hearst in 1906 and Chanler in 1908.

LATE RULER OF THE KINGDOM OF SIAM.

Only the other day, when commenting upon the long reign of Emperor Franz Josef of Austria, on the occasion of the ceremonies at the celebration of that venerable monarch's eightieth birthday, I spoke of King Chulalongkorn of Siam as being a close second to the Hapsburgs in the number of years on the throne. And now he is dead.

Chulalongkorn had a long name, many titles, but still more wives, 19 in all. His full title was Chulalongkorn, Chulachom-Chiao, Somdet Phra Paramint Mahavajiravudh, and he was one of eighty-four sons born to Maha-Mongkut. He was born at Bangkok in September, 1853, and reigned something like forty years over the empire of the White Elephant.

The kingdom of Siam is here and there a ruler is an autocrat, but he has a cabinet, composed of six royal princes and thirteen ministers of state. From the religious standpoint, the King of Siam occupied a position of great importance, but he was the only remaining sovereign of a Buddhist state. This gave him a super-sacredness among the Southern Asiatic Buddhists beyond the limits of temporary sovereignty.

Chulalongkorn's reign was quite similar to that of the Mikado. Both strove for reform in benighted lands. He was, it may be confessed, progressive and enlightened. He modernized Siam. His father died in 1883, when Chulalongkorn was but fifteen years old, not coming of age until 1873. The government was carried on by a regent during his minority. The first thing he did upon coming of age was to break the power of the so-called second king, making himself ruler in fact as well as in name. Right on top of the ousting of his "assistant," who, by the way, held all the temporary power, the king-saint being but a religious necessity without in the least being consulted on matters of state, the young King settled the succession. He himself reigned, but Chulalongkorn promulgated a royal decree making every crown prince heir to the throne.

Before his second coronation, the one that made him a "great" king, natives were compelled to approach the King only on all fours. They also had to raise their hands to him in adoration and bump their heads on the mat before them. He stopped all that nonsense, introducing instead the American handshake into the reception of foreigners. He spoke English, except when noted visitors were received in audience. At such times he concealed it beneath his dignity to speak any other tongue than Siamese. As soon as he had a firm grip on things he began to build railways and a navy, the latter now numbering twenty vessels. They are commanded by Danish officers.

Chulalongkorn's reign was peaceful and prosperous, barring his dispute with France about the Tonkin-China boundary, which was settled amicably in 1905. He abolished slavery and the heretofore exceedingly heavy taxes, opened up canals for irrigation and transportation, improved the court system, proclaimed religious liberty, reorganized the army, built hospitals, and even an art museum in his capital of Bangkok, which now contains 20,000 objects.

In Siamese his titles were something like this: Supreme arbiter of the ebb and tide, brother of the moon, half-brother of the sun, and owner of the twenty-four umbrellas have to do with his dignities is solely a matter for conjecture. But, better than that, from an Oriental point of view, his breakfast was served on plates of gold by twenty of his wives, kneeling. His subjects still had to prostrate themselves before him whenever he appeared on his sacred throne. He was a very good king, and his income amounted to the astounding sum of \$10,000,000 annually, of which he spent \$5,000,000 in jewelry.

The Siamese throne chair is decorated with priceless diamonds, rubies, and emeralds, and is second only in value to the famous peacock throne of Persia. The King's mantle of state is the most costly garment in the world. It has been handed down from royal to royal, and is now adding precious stones, which cover every part of it.

Chulalongkorn usually wore up-to-date European clothing. He was fastidious in the matter of dress. The crown which he used on state occasions was a pyramid of gold, bejeweled and rising in circular tiers, diminishing as they go upward, until ending in a pencil-like point which extends nearly two feet above the forehead. The King visited Europe in 1907 with a large retinue, when his traveling expenses amounted to \$3,000 a day. His chief wife was Sowsan, Pongsi, his half-sister, whose son, Chulachom-Chiao, the crown prince, succeeded to the throne. He is about thirty years old and was educated in England, where he spent nine years. Chulalongkorn had two American advisers, Prof. Stranell and Assistant Prof. Westergaard, both of the Harvard Law School.

The most amazing thing about the late King of Siam was the size of his family. Most likely it was an umbrella. What the whole world. His children numbered about seventy; the exact number is not easily ascertained. Then he had at least fifty brothers and five times as many uncles. He was not without his like eccentricities. One of them was a fad for collecting common match boxes.

His penchant for all kinds of gambling—a cock fight, a beetle fight, a dog, horse, or boat race, anything to lay money on—was well known. One day King Chulalongkorn actually staked one of his wives on the result of a race between two hogs. He paid the debt, but the lady, who happened to be in love with her husband, was so disgusted with his conduct that she murdered her new lord. Of course, the matter never reached the courts, and in his majesty's hearing no mention ever was made of that "little incident." Of course not!

The new King visited the United States in 1902. He is a man of education, refinement, and energy. He was born in 1881. The poor fellow has but one mother, but, alas for his youth, 149 stepmothers. It may be added that the new monarch does not believe in polygamy. Why should he, after such an experience at the home where he was brought up? His next older brother is the son of another wife; besides, he has some nineteen other brothers, and "a few" sisters. In 1895, when his older brother died, the Zena-bodee, or crown council, declared him the crown prince. He was sent to England for his schooling in 1882. After the necessary preliminaries he entered the military academy at Sandhurst, the West Point of Great Britain. After graduation he served as an officer with the Durham Light Infantry. His soldiering done, he entered Christ Church College, Oxford. Later he went to France, learning the language of that country, which he now speaks fluently also. His vacation time, as a student he spent in Germany, other European countries, seeing, learning, and broadening his views.

The royal family of Siam are Buddhists, and both the dead King and the present King are devout Buddhists. The Buddhist priests, as is the custom with all men in Siam, are the custom with all men in Siam.

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Casey at the Jet.

From Everybody's.

"What's this I hear, about Casey?" asked McGinnis.

"He's been trying to asphyxiate himself," said O'Reilly.

"What did he do?"

"He lit every gas-jet in the house and sat down and waited."

TEARS FOR CHINAMAN.

Deportation the Price of Forgetfulness of Wah Seung.

From the Kansas City Star.

Wah Seung, the only Chinese laundryman in Columbia, Mo., must go back to the land of his ancestors. The immigration authorities have decreed it, and Wah Seung may tarry in this country only long enough to wind up his business affairs.

Wah Seung lost his citizenship in a singular way. He was born in America. Several years ago he visited his relatives in the Flower Kingdom. The United States government had ruled that Chinese who were American citizens should obtain permission before going abroad. Wah forgot to do that.

The laundryman didn't like China half as well as he had expected, so he determined to smuggle himself into the United States. He tried to cross the Canadian border and failed. Wah then asked permission to pass through the country to Mexico. It was granted.

In Mexico, Seung had the misfortune to be seen by the future immigration inspector, J. W. McCaughy, of the St. Louis district. Mexico was all right, according to Wah Seung, but it could not compare with Missouri, so he turned the smuggling trick that had failed in Canada.

The authorities are not sure how he came in, but it is believed he, with several others, were smuggled in in a car of hay. Wah settled in Columbia, and in spite of the competition of the student laundry shops at the university, built up a good trade. At first there was talk of running him out, and he was held up one night, supposedly by students, and ordered out of town. But Wah stuck.

After that it was truly surprising how popular Wah became in Columbia. It couldn't resist him. He beamed on his customers and possessed virtues. At the solicitation of church women he became a Christian and attended Sunday school regularly. And he was thrifty and frugal.

Then the newly appointed inspector appeared. Of course, Wah could not produce papers and, although many influential friends arose to defend him, he lost his case. Tears trickled down the yellow cheeks yesterday when he was told by Leslie Lyons, United States district attorney here, that the order was final. Wah does not smile now when he begins to bundle up his laundry, and the soft-spoken feet drag listlessly from behind the partition when customers enter the little shop.

ONE QUESTION ENOUGH.

Fate of Him Who Had Asked It Was Too Manifest for Retribution.

From the National Monthly.

When a noted Irish orator was in America a few years ago he appeared at a meeting in St. Louis and delivered an address on the subject of "Home rule for Ireland." There were 5,000 of his countrymen in the audience. At the close of his remarks the chairman asked: